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Manuel had a finger in this pie; he has too much sense to abandon a modest home in England for a Lisbon palace with quarterly revolutions, even if his Cousin Charles exchanges a Swiss villa for the exclusive possession of an Atlantic island."

"**W**HAT of the political boss?" The late Charles J. Bonaparte, who was Secretary of the Navy and Attorney-General under Mr. Roosevelt, once astonished his reform associates by stating publicly and seriously that the political boss should be a legalized institution. His thought was that in the present stage of democratic thought and practice in this country the boss is inherent, and that it would be better to accept him and make him directly responsible to the public, in the full light of day, than to have him erected secretly and sinisterly in political darkness.

Now comes *El Epoca*, of Madrid, with the following somewhat similar thought:

"The political boss represents a supplemental agency absolutely necessary under existing conditions, on account of the inadequate preparation of our people for political life and on account of the slight interest in politics exhibited by most men of our better-educated middle classes. It is not the boss *per se*, but the bad boss, who is the real evil. The boss is the center of crystallization about which the anarchical atoms of our towns and villages group themselves in orderly forms. He is the only political tie between country and city and between the common people and the government."

**E**VERYLAND, "a magazine of world friendship for boys and girls," is to start publication again with a Christmas number, we are advised. The purpose is to acquaint children between ten and fifteen years of age with the far-away places of the world, and with something of the lives and works of the heroic men and women who have given themselves freely in years gone by to carry Christianity and understanding and human brotherhood into these far-away places. The aim of the magazine is worthy, and the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* welcomes its return to active service, under the management of Mrs. Henry W. Peabody as editor and Miss Lucile Gulliver as associate editor, supported by Miss Margaret Applegarth, Mrs. E. C. Cronk, and Mrs. Hosmer H. Billings as department editors. The office of the magazine is 302 Ford Building, Boston.

**S**UGGESTED slogans for the Conference for the Reduction of Armaments: There is no cure for rat poisoning if you insist upon using it as a beverage. Or, perhaps: If you would have more in your pockets, put less in your arms. Or, again: The way to reduce is to reduce.

## THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY TO THE CONFERENCE ON THE LIM- ITATION OF ARMAMENT

Under date of November 12, the American Peace Society wrote to each member of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament the letter and enclosed the pamphlet self-explanatory copies of which are as follows:—THE EDITORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 12, 1921.

SIR: The American Peace Society is deeply interested not only in the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, but also in an association of nations acceptable to all of the Powers.

Enclosed is a pamphlet entitled "*A Governed World, Three Documents*." The importance of the documents, it is hoped, will justify their transmission, for, as you will agree, the principles therein set forth are, in the main, consonant with the historical aspirations of civilized States, and therefore not without interest in this hour of history. It would seem that these fundamental things relate to that "practical effort to remove cause of misunderstanding and to seek ground for agreement as to the principles and their application." . . . and "to promote enduring friendship among our peoples."

Thus, the American Peace Society is glad to present to you this pamphlet, daring to hope that amid the crowded hours you may wish to read its few pages, and that you will find it of some little value, engaged as you are upon those high matters relating to a peace of justice between nations.

Most respectfully yours,

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

## A GOVERNED WORLD

### Three Documents

### DECLARATION OF RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF NATIONS

Adopted by the American Institute of International Law at  
Its First Session, in the City of Washington,  
January 6, 1916.

Whereas the municipal law of civilized nations recognizes and protects the right to life, the right to liberty, the right to the pursuit of happiness as added by the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America, the right to legal equality, the right to property, and the right to the enjoyment of the aforesaid rights; and

Whereas these fundamental rights, thus universally recognized, create a duty on the part of the peoples of all nations to observe them; and

Whereas according to the political philosophy of the Declaration of Independence of the United States, and the universal practice of the American Republics, nations or governments are regarded as created by the people, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, and are instituted among men to promote their safety and happiness and to secure to the people the enjoyment of their fundamental rights; and

Whereas the nation is a moral or juristic person, the creature of law, and subordinate to law as is the natural person in political society; and

Whereas we deem that these fundamental rights can be stated in terms of international law and applied to the relations of the members of the society of nations, one with another, just as they have been applied in the relations of the citizens or subjects of the states forming the society of nations; and